



Prescription for Hope

Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program

**Smith Level I Shock Trauma Center at
Eskenazi Health**

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Objectives

- Understand the “revolving door” phenomenon of the emergency department and shock trauma center involved with violent injury patients.
- Describe the “teachable moment and cultural competence” for working with youth violence.
- Define trauma, violent injury and youth violence.

Sidney & Lois Eskenazi Hospital



Smith Level I Shock Trauma Center at Eskenazi Health



What is Trauma?

- A traumatic event is when internal and external resources are inadequate to cope with an external threat.
- Powerlessness is a primary trait.
- Often defined by circumstances outside normal human experience.
- Trauma informed practice recognizes chronic adversity as a source of routine every day traumatic experience.

What is Trauma?

- Often defined solely in relation to circumstances outside normal human experience
- For our youth routine part of every day
 - PTSD

Trauma and Injury

- Public Health Problem of Vast Proportions
- A Leading Cause of Death for all ages
- Leading Cause of Death Ages 1 – 44
- 150,000 US Deaths/Year
- 400,000 Persons Disabled/Year
- 3.6 Million Hospital Admissions > 7 Days
- 11.8 Billion Dollars – 6.9% of Health Care
- Disease of the Young

Trauma and Injury

- There are over 100 non-fatal injuries for every homicide
- 565,979 Potential Life Years Lost
- Cost of intentional injury: \$178 billion/year
- Injury recidivism rates are as high as 55%
 - Eskenazi Recidivism Rate: 30.8%
- One firearm victim cost exceeds \$60,000

Injuries Due to Violence

INTENTIONAL

GUNSHOT WOUNDS

STAB WOUNDS

ASSAULTS

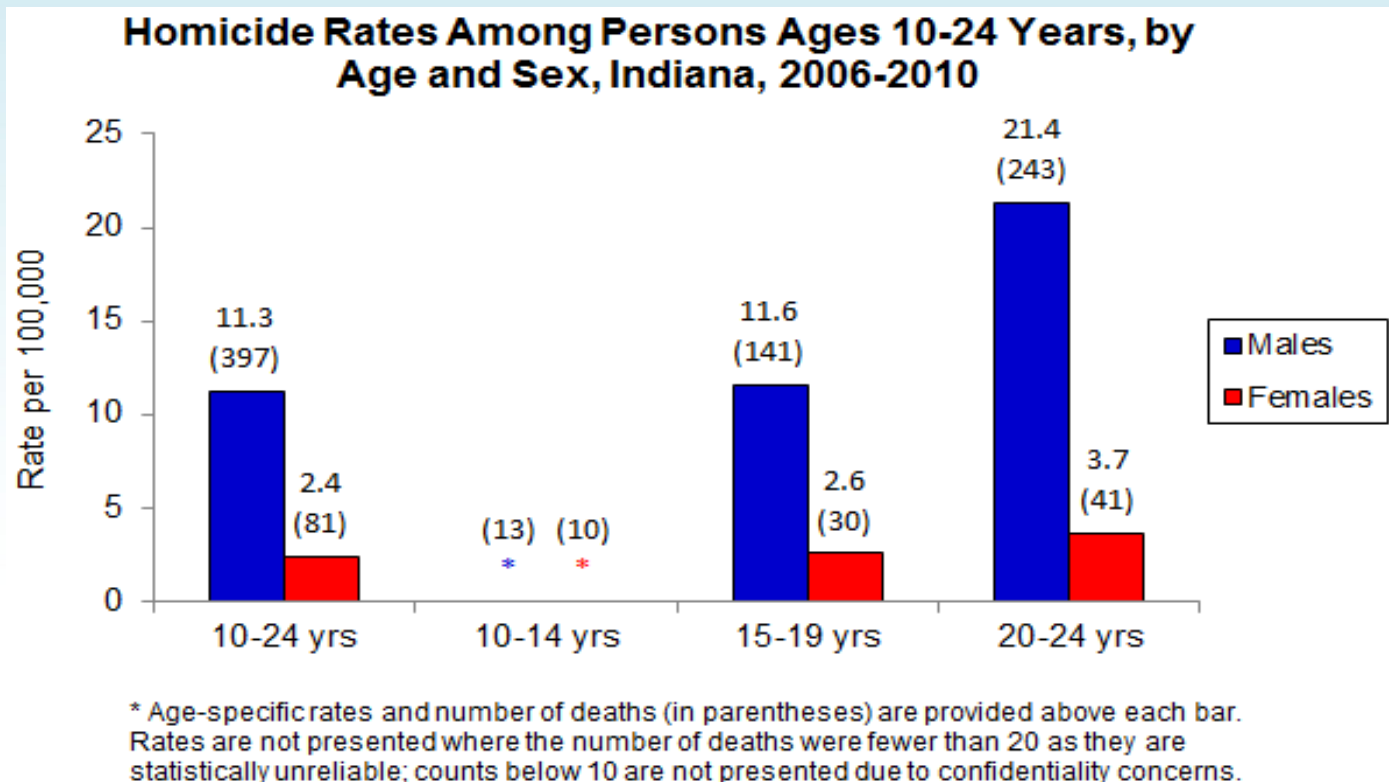


“No one remembered a knife
for thecake.”

Scope of the Problem

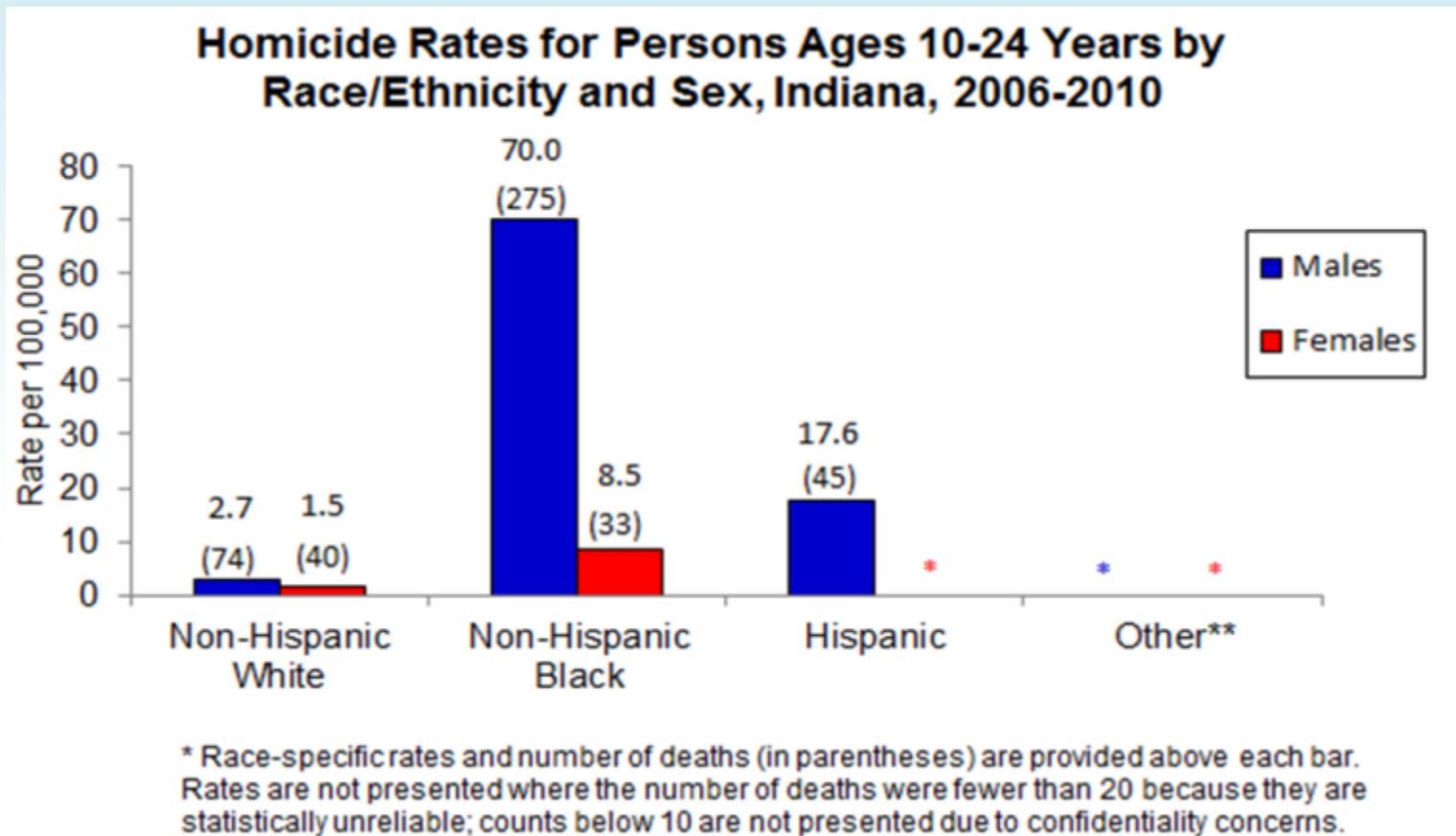
- In 2010, 4,828 young people ages 10 to 24 were victims of homicide—an average of 13 each day.
- Homicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for young people ages 10 to 24 years old.
- Among homicide victims 10 to 24 years old in 2010, 86% (4,171) were male and 14% (657) were female.
- Among homicide victims ages 10 to 24 years old in 2010, 82.8% were killed with a firearm.

Scope of the Problem



http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/stats_at-a_glance/in.html

Scope of Problem



Scope of the Problem

- In 2011, more than 700,000 young people aged 10–24 years were treated in emergency departments for nonfatal injuries sustained from assaults.

Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

2013 UCR Part 1 Crime

Crime Type	2013
Criminal Homicide	129
Rape*	656
Robbery	3,800
Aggravated Assault	5,894
Burglary	13,445
Larceny	26,156
Vehicle Theft	5,005
TOTAL	55,085

Incident reported on this slide reflect the month and year reported to the FBI which may differ from the date of occurrence. Data source: UCR Crime Trend

*Due to a change in the FBI definition of rape there will be an increase therefore no comparisons to previous years should be made.

Prepared by IMPD, Crime Analysis Section – May 21, 2014





Violence Intervention and Prevention

- Injury prevention required of trauma centers by the American College of Surgeons
- Believe that violence is preventable if concentrate on life style and risk related choices
- Reducing violent injury is a priority since up to 45% of individuals will be reinjured in 5 years and 20% killed
- Advances in trauma care also increase likelihood of survival

Violence Intervention and Prevention

- Psychological effects may persist after physical wounds heal
- Being a victim of violence may also lead to being a perpetrator and retaliation

Hospital-based Violence Intervention (HVIPs)

- HVIPs rooted in the philosophy that violence is preventable
- Empirical evidence suggests that violent injury offers a “teachable moment” and unique opportunity to break cycles of violence.
- “Teachable moments” are instances when individuals are particularly responsive to interventions, which promote positive behavior change.

Hospital-based Violence Intervention

- Include brief intervention in the ED or at hospital bedside and intensive community-based case management services.
- HVIP services provided by culturally competent Intervention Specialists who understand street dynamics underlying violence.

Hospital-based Violence Intervention

- Provide crisis intervention, linkages to community-based services, and offer long-term case management.
- Embrace trauma informed practice, provide relational rehabilitation.
- HVIPs supplement patients' desire to stay safe with concrete resources to achieve this goal.
- Connect to mental health services

Prescription for Hope

- Evidence based violence and crime prevention program
- Focused on reducing repeated violence related personal injury and criminal activity
- Helps individuals and families who have experienced violence related injury make life changing and life saving choices

Prescription for Hope

- Enrollment:
 - Individuals admitted to Smith Level I Shock Trauma Center at Eskenazi Health as the result of a gun shot, stabbing or assault are screened/enrolled by support specialist while still in the hospital
 - Community Referrals from Community Partners
- Family members are also encouraged to enroll



Prescription for Hope

- Promotes personal and family empowerment
- Creates wraparound services and links to community programs through intensive case management
- Addresses risk factors which perpetuate violence and criminal activity
- Develops protective factors for personal safety and responsible citizenship

Goals of Prescription for Hope

1. Reduce recidivism of violence related injury and readmission to the Smith Level I Shock Trauma Center at Eskenazi Health
2. Decrease repeated criminal activity as well as overall violence
3. Develop effective life skills for responsible citizenship behavior
4. Provide community education and information on violence prevention
5. Create a network of community agencies and programs as partners to provide accessible services for personal/family assistance and development

Risks and Protective Factors:

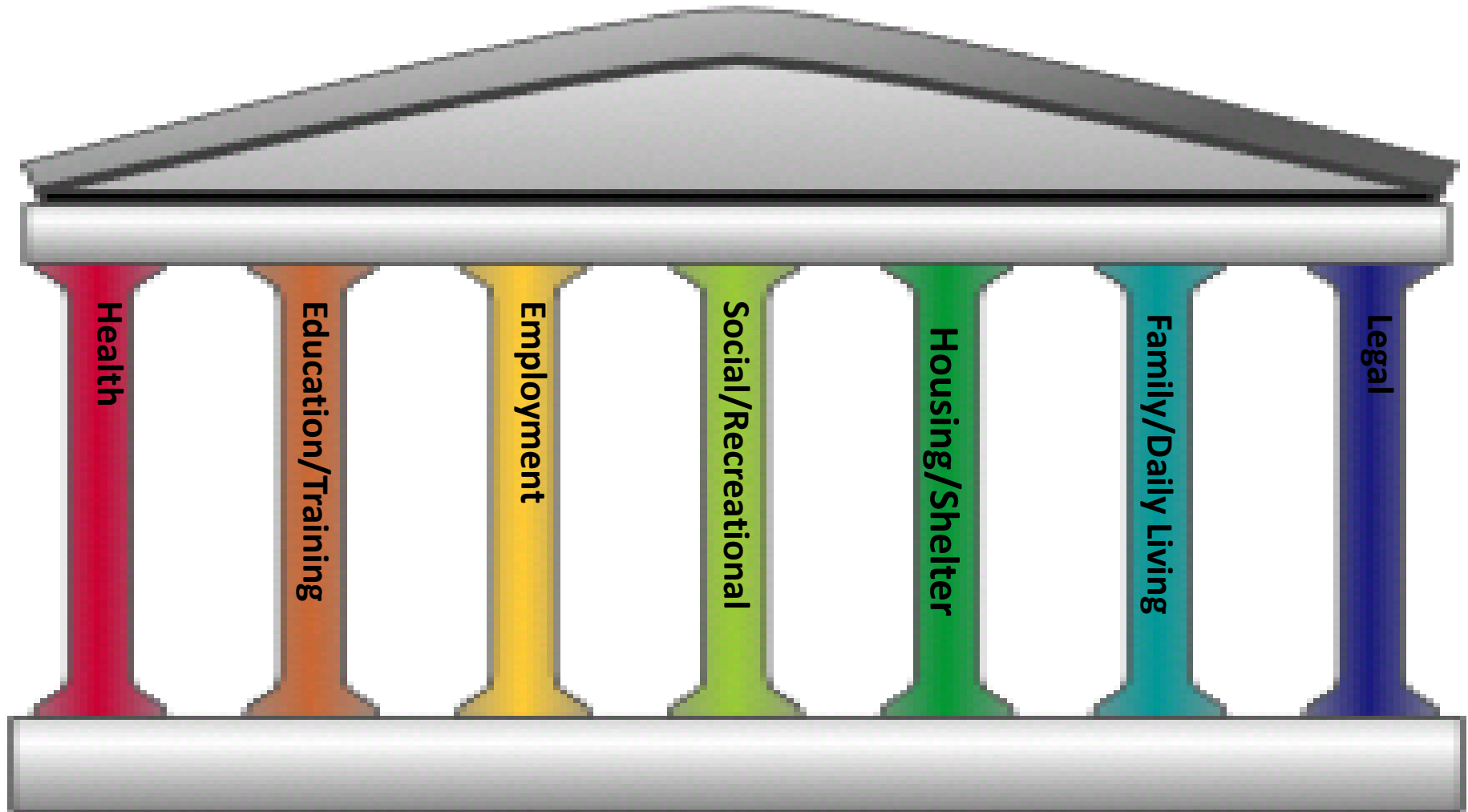
- More Likely

- Substance abuse
- Mental illness
- Injury recidivism
- Physical aggression
- Poverty
- Antisocial parents & peers
- Poor education
- Disenfranchisement

- Less Likely

- Commitment to school
- Supportive, caring relationships with adults
- Parental monitoring
- Recognition for conventional behavior
- Friends who stay out of trouble
- Intolerant attitude toward deviance

Prescription for Hope Seven Pillars of Risk Factor Interventions





Array of Services



Special Emphasis is Given to:


1. Evaluate lifestyle & risk of violence
2. Encourage treatment for substance abuse
3. Promote education & return to school
4. Acquiring job skills, how to seek & keep a job
5. Address emotional factors: anger management, conflict resolution, relationship skills
6. Enroll in a health plan with PCP

Prescription for Hope Offers

1. A supportive individual who serves as counselor, mentor, case manager for 6 months – 1 year
2. Identify goals & possibilities, as well as patterns that are risk prone
3. Customized life plan
4. Links to community providers which target strengths & special needs
5. Ongoing personal contact & support
6. Ongoing relationship with a mentor



Project Statistics

Records in project	148
Most recent activity	03.10.2015 12:01
Space usage for docs	13.43 MB
Project status	 Production

2012 to today

Prescription for Hope

May 2009 – May 2012

	Year One 5/09 - 3/31/10		Year Two 4/1/10 - 3/31/11		Year Three 4/1/11 - 5/30/12		Total	
Number of Patients Screened	107		128		88		323	
Number of Family Members Screened	39		29		15		83	
Number of Enrolled Patients	53	50%	69	54%	52	59%	174	
Number of Family Members Enrolled	39	100%	29	100%	15	100%	83	
Total Number of Enrolled Participants	92		98		67		257	
Violent Injury Recidivism Prior to Program Implementation: 30.8%								
Violent Injury Recidivism	0		3		5		8	4.6%



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Questions?

References

- http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/stats_at-a_glance/
- http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/leading_causes_death.html